



Our Congress—Extra Session.

An extra session of the Confederate States has been called to meet on the 20th instant.

A Fine Treat.

We are particularly obliged to Mr. L. SOMMERS, of the firm of KOOPMANN & SOMMERS, for a box of elegant Cigars.

Major Anderson's Wounded Men.

The two men of Major ANDERSON's command who were injured by the explosion on Sunday whilst firing a salute, were brought to the city and transferred to Prof. CHILDS' private hospital.

All Letters and Packages.

Intended for members of Capt. KENNEDY'S Company, must be addressed as follows—

Chapter of the 2d Regiment.

Rev. E. J. MEYER, Pastor of the Methodist Church at Camden, having been tendered by Col. KENNEDY the appointment of Chaplain in his Regiment.

An Unexpected Pleasure.

Our old friend, Capt. JAMES I. VILLEPIPER, of Col. KENNEDY'S Staff, now in service, dropped suddenly upon us in our section on Monday morning.

The Confederate States Loan.

It is said, however, that no bodies to be hung, or sent to the gallows.

Old Abe's Proclamation.

Old Abe has issued his proclamation, and calls for 70,000 volunteers to subdue the Rebels.

Fort Sumter is Ours.

After an agony of suspense, our community were relieved on Saturday afternoon at about 3 o'clock with the glad tidings that Fort Sumter was surrendered to the South.

The Lancaster Greys.

This splendid company, commanded by Capt. JOHN WYLLIE, arrived in town on Thursday afternoon last, en route for the seat of war.

Home Guard.

At a meeting this corps, held on Saturday evening last, the following officers were elected:

WM. M. SHANNON, Captain. W. H. R. WORKMAN, First Lieutenant.

A. M. KENNEDY, Second Lieutenant. W. E. HUGHSON, Third Lieutenant.

A meeting is ordered for Wednesday evening, in Town Hall, at 8 o'clock, at which time the Committee on By-Laws will report.

All who desire to join can find the roll at the store of Messrs. JNO. J. WORKMAN & Co.

Our Volunteers.

If there had existed the slightest apprehension of doubt, in regard to the readiness and anxiety of our Volunteers to serve the cause of the State, that apprehension would have been speedily removed on Monday evening last when the Telegraph conveyed to Capt. KENNEDY the order from Col. KENSALW to march immediately with his command to Charleston.

The afternoon was indeed, but instantly, in every direction, the note of preparation was sounded for immediate departure, and every Volunteer in town, and many others, who would go, were on the ground.

Many were anxious to leave in the morning, but this was impracticable and next to impossible, as the Company was scattered in every part of the District, and it being important to carry down as many in a body as possible.

Couriers were despatched in every direction, and the enthusiasm grew intense.

On Tuesday afternoon a large number were assembled at their rendezvous, and an extra train being in readiness, they were escorted to the Depot by the Cadets of Mr. PEEK'S Academy and a large number of citizens, forming a procession, under direction of the Intendant of the town.

We have never seen such interest manifested by all classes and ages of the community on any previous occasion.

The Company were addressed in a few earnest and appropriate remarks in parting with their friends by the Intendant, THO. J. WARREN, who was replied to by Capt. KENNEDY in a touching and eloquent speech.

Rev. E. J. MEYER, Chaplain of the 2d Regiment, invoked in an earnest prayer the Divine benediction, and at five minutes to 5 o'clock p. m., the train moved off, amid the most enthusiastic cheering from the citizens who crowded en masse to bid adieu to our gallant friends.

The Company quartered for the night at Kingsville, and on Wednesday morning took the train for Charleston, having received additional numbers by the morning train from Camden, by a detachment under command of Lieut. W. L. DEPASS.

On the next day of Tuesday another squad, under command of Corporal HENRY G. MCGAGEN, left on Friday another, under Lieut. E. E. SILL, so that, in the aggregate, ninety-two men are now on duty, who will give a good account of themselves if an opportunity is offered.

The Commissioned Officers consist of the following: JOHN D. KENNEDY, Captain. W. Z. LEITCH, First Lieutenant.

Many of its shells were dropped into that fort, and Lieut. John Mitchell, the worthy son of that patriot sire, who has so nobly vindicated the cause of the South, has the honor of dismounting two of its ramparts by a single shot from one of the Columbiads, which at the time he had the office of directing.

The famous iron batteries—the one at Campings Point—named for Mr. C. H. Stevens, the inventor, and the celebrated Floating Battery, constructed under the direction of Capt. Hamilton, have fully vindicated the correctness of their conception. Shot after shot fell upon them and glanced harmlessly away, while from their favorable position their shots fell with effect upon Fort Sumter, and the south-eastern parapet, under the fire of the Stevens' battery, at nightfall, if not actually breached, was badly damaged.

At this battery the honor of firing the first gun was accorded to the venerable Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, who marched to the rendezvous at the sound of the alarm on Monday night, and who, when asked by some person who did not know him, what company he belonged to, replied, "to that in which there is a vacancy."

It was vain to attempt an exhibition of the enthusiasm and fearless intrepidity of our citizens in every department of this eventful day. Boats passed from post to post without the slightest hesitation under the guns of Fort Sumter, and with high and low, old and young, rich and poor, in uniform or without, the common wish and constant effort was to reach the posts of action; and amid a bombardment repelled with the most consummate skill and perseverance, and with the most efficient application of military art and science, it is a most remarkable circumstance, and one which exhibits the infinite goodness of an overruling Providence, that so far as we have been able to learn from the most careful inquiry, not the slightest injury has been sustained by the defenders of their country.

It may be added, as an incident that contributed but little interest to the action of the day, that from early in the forenoon three vessels—two of them supposed to be the Harriet Lane and Pawnee, lay just beyond the bar, and were the most efficient spectators of the contest. Whether they will attempt to enter during the night, and encounter the batteries on either side that line the shore, is yet to be determined; if so we will present the records of a bloody issue in their case.

Fort Sumter did not return the fire of our batteries for over two hours, and ceased firing at seven o'clock, p. m., though our men continued to the hour of our going to press.

Annexed are the reports above referred to, which appeared on our Bulletin.

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W. L. DEPASS, Third Lieutenant.

Upon their arrival in Charleston, they were quartered on Morris Island, and were, we presume, near the flashing of the guns at the splendid bombardment of Fort Sumter.

We may mention in this connection that Col. KENSALW had telegraphed for Adjutant GOODWY, who left on the Saturday before, and for his Commissary, Captain JAMES T. VILLEPIPER, who left on Tuesday morning, and his special Aid, Lieut. A. R. DORR, who accompanied the troops on Tuesday, together with Dr. T. W. SALMON, Surgeon of the Regiment.

Subsequently, Capt. J. W. P. MCGAGEN was telegraphed for, and left on Friday morning, and is now on duty with the Regiment.

HOME ARMDMENT

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Splendid Pyrotechnic Exhibition.

Fort MOULTRIE IMPREGNABLE.

THE FLOATING BATTERY AND STEVENS' BATTERY.

"Nobody Hurt" on our Side.

FROM THE CHARLESTON

As may have been anticipated from our notice of the military movements in our city yesterday, the bombardment of Fort Sumter, so long and anxiously expected, has at length become a fact accomplished.

The restlessness activity of the night before was gradually worn down, the citizens who had thronged the battery through the night, anxious and weary, had sought their homes, the mounted guard which had kept watch and ward over the city, with the first grey streak of morning, were preparing to retire, when two guns in quick succession from Fort Johnson announced the opening of the drama.

Upon that signal, the circle of batteries with which the grim fortress of Fort Sumter is beleaguered opened fire. The outline of this great volcanic crater was illuminated with a line of twinkling lights; the clustering shells illuminated the sky above it; the balls, clattered thick as hail upon its sides; our citizens, aroused to a forgetfulness of their fatigue through many weary hours, rushed again to the points of observation; and so, at the break of day, amidst the bursting of bombs, and the roaring of ordnance, and before thousands of spectators, whose homes, and families, and lives were at stake, was enacted this great scene in the opening drama of what, it is presumed, will be a most momentous military act. It may be a drama of but a single act. The madness which inspires it may depart with this single paroxysm. It is certain that the people of the North have ranking at their hearts no sense of wrong to be avenged; and exhibiting to those who expect power to reconstruct the shattered Union, its utter inadequacy to accomplish a single step in that direction, the administration of the old Government may abandon at once and forever its vain and visionary hope of forcible control over the Confederate States. But it may not be so; they may persist still longer in assertions of their power, and if so, they will arouse an independent spirit in the South, which will exact a merciless and fearful retribution.

But to return to our report. The act which we have undertaken to record was so unique as might be supposed there were few incidents to mark it. Below we have presented the reports as they successively arrived from the different batteries, and which when placed on our bulletin board, were received with the most eager interest by the mass of anxious friends who are every instant of the day coming crowding to our office.

There were several circumstances, however, developed by the day's experience which it is important to notice.

It affords us infinite pleasure to record that Fort Moultrie has fully sustained the prestige of its glorious name. It fired very nearly gun for gun with Fort Sumter. We counted the guns from eleven to twelve o'clock, and found them to be 42 to 46, while the advantage was unquestionably upon the side of Fort Moultrie. In that fort not a gun dismounted, not a wound received, not the slightest permanent injury sustained by any of its defenses, while every ball from Fort Moultrie left its mark upon

the last and most imposing act in this great drama. The barracks to the south had been three times set on fire during the bombardment of the day before, but each time the flames were immediately extinguished. Subsequently, however, a red-hot shot from Fort Moultrie, or a shell from elsewhere, found a lodgment, where the fact was not apparent, and the fire, smoldering for a time at length broke forth and flames and smoke rose in volumes from the crater of Fort Sumter. The wind was blowing from the west, driving the smoke across the fort and into the embrasures, where the gunners were at work and pouring its volumes through the port holes; the firing of Fort Sumter appeared to be renewed with vigor. The fire of the Fort, long fierce and rapid, however, was in fact much abated, and although at distant intervals a gun was fired, it was necessary of preserving their magazines, and of avoiding the flames, left the terrible little leasings for resistance. But the firing from without was continued with redoubled vigor. Every battery poured in its endless round of shot and shell. The enthusiasm of success inspired their courage and gave precision to their action; and thus, as in the opening, so in the closing scene, under the burning sunlight, in view of thousands crowded upon the wharves and house tops, and amid the booming of ordnance, and immense ships sent by the enemy with reinforcements, lying just out of gun shot on the bar, this first effort of desperate power fell prostrate to the cause of Southern Independence.

At about 1 o'clock the flames appeared to be dying, and it was apprehended that no irreparable injury had been sustained but near 10 o'clock a column of white smoke rose high above the battlements, and an explosion which was felt upon the shore, and with the assurance that if the magazines were not exploded that their temporary provisions were exposed to the element still raging. Soon after barracks to east and west were in flames, the smoke rose in redoubled volume from the whole circle of the fort, and rolling from the embrasures, it seemed scarcely possible that life could be sustained in the fort after another column of smoke arose as fearful as the first. The guns had long been completely silenced and the only option left to the tenants of the fortress seemed to be whether they would perish or surrender.

At a quarter to one o'clock the staff from which the flag still waved, was shot away, and it was long in doubt whether if there were the purpose there was the ability to re-erect it. But at the expiration of about twenty minutes, it again appeared upon the eastern rampart, and announced that resistance was not ended. In the meantime however a small boat started from the city wharf bearing Col. Lee, Major Manning, Pryor, and Miles, Aids to Gen. Beauregard with offers of assistance if perchance the garrison should be unable to escape the flames. As they approached the fort the flag appeared, and as the firing from our batteries was unabated, they started to return, and had progressed perhaps the larger portion of the way when a shout arose from the whole circle of spectators on the island and the main land, announcing that the white flag of truce was waving from the ramparts. An instant after, a small boat was seen to shoot out from Cummings' Point, in the direction of the fort, in which stood an officer with a white flag upon the point of his sword. This officer proved to be Col. Wigfall, Aid to the Commanding General, who, entering the fort, demanded the surrender. Major Anderson replied that the garrison were still firm, and that they would not surrender. "They take our flag down," said Col. Wigfall, "they will continue to fire upon you so long as it is up." And further intercourse, resulting in a surrender of the fort, was not possible.

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